REMARKS

By this Amendment, claims 1-32 are cancelled, and claims 33-58 are added. Thus, claims 33-58 are active in the application. Reexamination and reconsideration of the application are respectfully requested.

In item 1 on page 2 of the Office Action, the drawings were objected to because they include reference numerals S206 and S209 in Figure 20 and reference numeral 292 in Figure 22 which were not described in the specification. Paragraph [0096] of the original specification has been revised to denote the operation corresponding to step S206 illustrated in Figure 20. Paragraph [0097] of the original specification has been revised to denote the operation corresponding to step S209 illustrated in Figure 20. Furthermore, paragraph [0107] of the original specification has been revised to provide a description of the unprotected tag 292 illustrated in Figure 22. The revisions to paragraphs [0096]-[0097] and [0107] present the features of the present invention which were originally illustrated in the drawings and described in the specification.

In view of the above-described revisions to the specification, the Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the objection to the drawings since all reference numerals illustrated in the drawings are fully described in the specification.

Furthermore, paragraph [0003] of the original specification has been revised to define the abbreviation "I/O" as "input/output," as known to those skilled in the art to which the present invention pertains. Paragraph [0008] has also been revised to correctly describe that "No unauthorized user should be allowed to access such personal information" in order to correct the informality identified in item 3 on page 2 of the Office Action. In addition, paragraph [0107] has been revised to correctly describe that the unprotectedTag tag 295 is illustrated in Figure 22 instead of Figure 23.

In view of the aforementioned revisions to paragraphs [0003], [0008] and [0107], the Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the objections to the specification as identified in items 2-4 on pages 2-3 of the Office Action.

The Applicants submit that no new matter has been added via the revisions to paragraphs [0003], [0008], [0096]-[0097] and [0107].

The specification and abstract have also been carefully reviewed and revised in order to correct grammatical and idiomatic errors in order to aid the Examiner in further

consideration of the application. The amendments to the specification and abstract are incorporated in the attached substitute specification and abstract. <u>No new matter has been added</u>.

Also attached hereto is a marked-up version of the substitute specification and abstract illustrating the changes made to the original specification and abstract.

In item 5 on page 3 of the Office Action, claim 13 was objected to because of the identified informalities. This objection is believed to be moot in view of the cancellation of claims 1-32. New claims 33-58 have each been drafted so as to particularly point out and distinctly claim all of the limitations recited therein.

In item 7 on page 3 of the Office Action, claims 1-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as being anticipated by Woolsey et al. (U.S. 6,029,000). In item 9 on page 8 of the Office Action, claims 24-25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Kolouch (U.S. 6,694,433). Further, in item 11 on page 12 of the Office Action, claims 20-23 and 26-32 were rejceted under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woolsey et al. in view of Kolouch.

These rejections are believed to be moot in view of the cancellation of claims 1-32. Furthermore, these rejections are inapplicable to new claims 33-58 for the following reasons.

New claims 35-45 have been added in favor of cancelled claims 1-19. New claim 33 recites a data processor which is supplied with command data specifying a data component to be used for controlling the data processor and operates based on the command data. The data processor of new claim 33 is recited, in part, as having the following features:

   (a) the command data contains location data of a data component to be used for controlling the data processor;

   (b) when a validity determination unit determines that the command data is valid, a command data processing unit is operable to retrieve the data component specified by the command data, based on the location data contained in the command data; and

   (c) a data component processing unit is operable to control the data processor based on the data component retrieved by the command data processing unit.

New claim 43 recites a data processing method in which command data specifying a data component to be used for controlling a data processor is supplied, and the command data is used as a basis for an operation. The data processing method of new claim 43 is recited, in part, as having the following features:

    (a) the command data contains location data of a data component to be used for controlling the data processor;

    (b) when the command data is determined to be valid in a determination operation, the method retrieves the data component specified by the command data, based on the location data contained in the command data; and

    (c) the data processor is controlled based on the data component retrieved in the retrieving operation when the command data is determined to be valid.

Woolsey et al. discloses a system for encrypting an applet. Even if it is assumed that the applet described in Woolsey et al. corresponds to the command data of the present invention, Woolsey et al. does not disclose, suggest or even contemplate that the applet contains location data of a data component to be used for controlling the data processor, as recited in new claims 33 and 43. Furthermore, Woolsey et al. also does not disclose, suggest or even contemplate that when the command data (applet) is determined to be valid by a validity determination unit or in a determination operation, the data component specified by the command data is retrieved based on the location data contained in the command data, as recited in new claims 33 and 43. Moreover, Woolsey et al. also does not disclose, suggest or even contemplate that a data processor is controlled based on the retrieved data component, as recited in new claims 33 and 43.

Accordingly, new claims 33 and 43 are clearly not anticipated by Woolsey et al. since Woolsey et al. fails to disclose each and every limitation recited in new claims 33 and 43.

Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that new claims 33 and 43, as well as new claims 34-42 and 44-45 which depend therefrom, are clearly allowable over Woolsey et al.

New claims 50-51 were added in favor of cancelled claims 24-25. As described above, cancelled claims 24-25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Kolouch. The method of new claims 50-51 each recite that a protected

data region includes an unprotection list, and an unprotected data region includes data that is not to be subjected to tampering detection. Furthermore, new claims 50-51 each recite an authentication operation of authenticating, for the received data, whether the data included in the unprotected data region is valid based on the unprotection list which has been confirmed as not having been tampered with.

Kolouch discloses an encrypted object and an unencrypted object. Even if it is assumed that the encrypted object of Kolouch corresponds to the protected data region of the present invention, and the unencrypted object of Kolouch corresponds to the unprotected data region of the present invention, Kolouch, despite the Examiner's assertion to the contrary, does not disclose or suggest a protected data region including an unprotection list nor an authentication operation of authenticating whether data included in the unprotected data region is valid based on the unprotection list which has been cofirmed as not having been tampered with, as recited in new claims 50-51.

Accordingly, new claims 50-51 are clearly not anticipated by Kolouch since Kolouch fails to disclose each and every limitation of new claims 50-51.

Moreover, the data processing method of new claim 50, for example, has an effect that, when compared with the case where the data is subjected to data signature in its entirety, the data amount to be used for signature authentication can be reduced, thereby successfully improving the efficiency for signature authentication. Furthermore, according to the processing method of new claim 50, it is possible to flexibly generate data satisfying a security level that is required for the data. The data processing method of new claim 50, for example, has an effect in that the reliability of important data, among data included in the unprotected data region, can be increased by listing in the unprotection list a type of the data requiring higher security.

Kolouch fails to either disclose or suggest the above-described features and limitations of new claim 50. Accordingly, new claim 50 is not only not anticipated by Kolouch, but for failing to disclose, suggest or even contemplate the above-described limitations and features of new claim 50, new claim 50 is clearly not rendered obvious by any modification of Kolouch. New claim 51 has the same patentable features of new claim 50 and thus is patentable for the same reasons as new claim 50.

New claims 46-49 have been added in favor of cancelled claims 20-23. As described above, cancelled claims 20-23 were rejceted under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woolsey et al. in view of Kolouch.

New claim 46 is an apparatus claim reciting structural features of a data processor similar to the method of new claim 50. Specifically, new claim 46 recites a protected data region including an unprotection list, an unprotected data region including data that is not to be subjected to tampering detection, and an unprotected data authentication unit operable to authenticate whether data included in an unprotected data region is valid based on the unprotection list which has been confirmed as not having been tampered with. These features of the present invention are also recited in new claim 48.

Woolsey et al. discloses digital signing and encryption. However, as acknowledged by the Examiner, Woolsey et al. clearly does not disclose or suggest a protected data region and an unprotected data region.

As described above, Kolouch discloses an encrypted object and an unencrypted object. However, again, even if it is assumed that the encrypted object of Kolouch corresponds to the protected data region of the present invention, and the unencrypted object of Kolouch corresponds to the unprotected data region of the present invention, Kolouch, despite the Examiner's assertion to the contrary, does not disclose or suggest <u>a protected data region including an unprotection list</u> nor an unprotected data authentication unit operable to <u>authenticate whether data included in an unprotected data region is valid based on the unprotection list which has been confirmed as not having been tampered with</u>, as recited in new claims 46 and 48.

Accordingly, neither Woolsey et al. nor Kolouch, either individually or in combination, disclose or suggest each and every limitation of new claims 46 and 48. Therefore, no obvious combination of Woolsey et al. and Kolouch would result in the inventions of new claims 46 and 48 since neither Woolsey et al. nor Kolouch, either individually or in combination, disclose or suggest each and every limitation of new claims 46 and 48.

Moreover, that data processor of new claim 46, for example, has an effect in that, as compared to the case where the data is subjected to data signature in its entirety, the data amount to be used for signature authentication can be reduced, thereby successfully

improving the efficiency for signature authentication. In addition, according to the data processor of new claim 46, it is possible to flexibly generate data satisfying a security level that is required for the data. The data processor of new claim 46, for example, has an effect in that reliability of important data, among the data included in the unprotected data region, can be increased by listing in the unprotection list a type of the data requiring higher security.

Neither Woolsey et al. nor Kolouch disclose or suggest the above-described features and limitations of new claim 46. Accordingly, one skilled in the art would not have been motivated to modify and/or combine the disclosures of Woolsey et al. and Kolouch in order to result in the invention of new claim 46 since neither Woolsey et al. nor Kolouch disclose or suggest the above-described features and limitations of new claim 46. Therefore, new claim 46 is clearly patentable over Woolsey et al. and Kolouch. New claim 48 has the same patentable features of new claim 46 and thus is patentable for the same reasons as new claim 48.

Accordingly, new claims 46 and 48, as well as new claims 47 and 49 which depend therefrom, are clearly patentable over Woolsey et al. and Kolouch.

New claims 52-58 were added in favor of cancelled claims 26-32. As described above, cancelled claims 26-32 were rejceted under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woolsey et al. in view of Kolouch.

New claim 52 recites a data processor for receiving and processing data with a digital signature, and new claim 58 recites a data processing method for receiving and processing data with a digital signature. As recited in new claim 52, a signature authentication unit is operable to determine, when a signer certificate acquired by a signer certificate acquiring unit, indicates, by type, data received by a receiver, that a signature applied to the data is valid. New claim 58 recites the method as comprising determining, when the acquired signer certificate indicates, by type, the received data, that a signature applied to the data is valid.

Woolsey et al. discloses a data processor for processing data with a digital signature. Kolouch discloses the selection of certain objects to be encrypted by using XML tags for the purpose of identifying object attributes (see Column 5, lines 50-60).

However, neither Woolsey et al. nor Kolouch discloses or suggests the above-described feature of determining, when the acquired signer certificate indicates, by type, the received data, that a signature applied to the data is valid, as recited in new claims 52 and 58.

Moreover, Kolouch does not even disclose a digital signature, and therefore, no concept is found in Kolouch regarding a determination as to whether the signature is valid.

As described above, new claims 52 and 58 recite the feature of determining, when the acquired signer certificate indicates, by type, the received data, that a signature applied to the data is valid. Thus, as compared to the case where the data is subjected to data signature in its entirety, the data amount to be used for signature authentication can be reduced, thereby successfully improving the efficiency for signature authentication.

The above-described limitations and features of new claims 52 and 58 are not disclosed, suggested or even contemplated by any combination of Woolsey et al. and Kolouch. Therefore, no obvious combination of Woolsey et al. and Kolouch would result in the inventions of new claims 52 and 58 since Woolsey et al. and Kolouch, either individually or in combination, clearly fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of new claims 52 and 58.

Accordingly, new claims 52 and 58, as well as new claims 53-58 which depend therefrom, are clearly patentable over Woolsey et al. and Kolouch.

Because of the clear distinctions discussed above, it is submitted that the teachings of Woolsey and Kolouch clearly do not meet each and every limitation of new claims 33, 43, 46, 48, 50-52 and 58.

Furthermore, it is submitted that the distinctions are such that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would not have been motivated to modify Woolsey et al. and Kolouch in such as manner as to result in, or otherwise render obvious, the present invention as recited in claims 33, 43, 46, 48, 50-52 and 58.
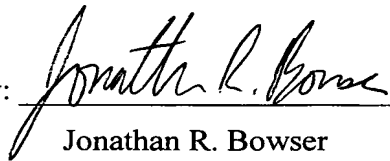
Therefore, it is submitted that the new claims 33, 43, 46, 48, 50-52 and 58, as well as claims 34-42, 44-45, 47, 49 and 53-57 which depend therefrom, are clearly allowable over the prior art as applied by the Examiner.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is clearly in condition for allowance. An early notice thereof is respectfully solicited.

If, after reviewing this Amendment, the Examiner feels there are any issues remaining which must be resolved before the application can be passed to issue, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone in order to resolve such issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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